

Application No.: 10/697,773**Docket No.: JCLA10908****REMARKS**

This is a full and timely response to the outstanding non-final Office Action mailed Dec. 14, 2005. Reconsideration and allowance of the application and presently pending claims 1, 4-8 and 10-18, are respectfully requested.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 112

Claims 8-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

In response to the rejections to claims 8-13 under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, Applicant has amended claim 8, and hereby submits that that claim 8 is now in allowable form over 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

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Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

The Office Action rejected claims 1, 2, 5-6, 8, 11, 12 and 14-17 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over The PCI to PCI Bridge Architecture Specification revision 1.1 (hereinafter PCI bridge) in view of Okazawa et al. US 5,668,956. The Office Action also rejected claims 7, 13 and 18 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over The PCI to PCI Bridge Architecture Specification revision 1.1 in view of Okazawa et al. US 5,668,956 as applied to claims 1, 8 and 14, and further in view of what was well known at the time of Applicant's invention as evidenced by Gulick US 5,926,629.

In response to the rejection to the foregoing rejections, Applicant amended claims 1 and 8 and hereby otherwise traverse this rejection. As such, Applicant submits that claims 1, 8 and 14 are now in condition for allowance.

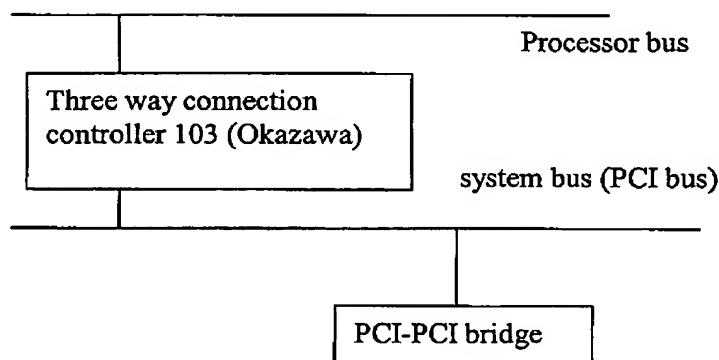
Claims 3 and 9 are admitted as having allowable subject matter. Applicant has amended claim 1 to include some limitations of claim 3. Therefore, claim 1, as currently amended, should be allowable. Applicant has also amended claim 8 to include some limitations as set forth in claim 9. Therefore, claim 8, as currently amended, should also be allowable.

As for the rejections on Claims 1-2, 5-6, 8, 11-12 and 14-17 over the PCI bridge in view of Okazawa, the Applicant respectfully disagreed. The type 0 configuration transaction is suitable for a PCI-PCI bridge (which is an expansion bridge, not a host bridge), as shown in fig 1

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(page 12) of PCI bridge and obviously, not applicable in a south-bridge nor a north bridge. However, Okazawa's three way connection controller 103 functions similar to a host bridge or a combination of north bridge and south bridge. In Okazawa, the system bus 113 is similar to a PCI bus. So, if one skilled artisan implements Okazawa's controller 103 into the PCI bridge's type 0 configuration transaction, the result is shown as:



It is obvious that the type 0 configuration transaction is not suitable in a host bridge or a three way connection controller of Okazawa.

In Claim 1 of the application, if the bus cycle is determined as an internal bus cycle type of the control chip, the destination of the internal bus cycle type is the control chip. The internal bus cycle type of the control chip is executed by the control chip, not by other device on the second bus. So, the internal bus cycle type of the control chip is not transferred to PCI bus for saving power consumption. However, in Okazawa, no internal bus cycle type is disclosed.

As for the rejection of claims 1-2, 4-8 and 10-18 over Klein and PCI bridge, the applicant respectfully disagreed.

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The PCI bridge's type 0 configuration transaction is not applicable in Klein's south bridge 70 because it is applicable on a PCI-PCI extension bridge. Further, in col. 4 lines 53-65 of Klein, the south bridge 70 will terminate the transaction request without issuing the ISA bus cycle on the internal ISA bus because if the portable computing unit, which is the destination of the transaction request, is not currently attached to the docking unit. It is clear that, in Klein, the transaction request is terminated because its destination is not currently available, not because its destination is the south bridge 70. It is obvious that, Klein does not disclose, teach or suggest the internal bus cycle. However, in Claim 1 of the application, the control chip inhibits the internal bus cycle from transmitting to the second bus because the internal bus cycle's destination is the control chip, not the devices on the second bus.

If independent claim 1 is allowable over the prior art of record, then its dependent claims 3-7 are allowable as a matter of law, because these dependent claims contain all features of their respective independent claim 1. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

If independent claim 8 is allowable over the prior art of record, then its dependent claims 9-13 are allowable as a matter of law, because these dependent claims contain all features of their respective independent claim 8. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

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If independent claim 14 is allowable over the prior art of record, then its dependent claims 15-18 are allowable as a matter of law, because these dependent claims contain all features of their respective independent claim 14. *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988).

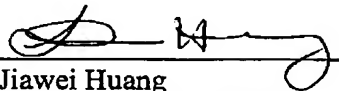
CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims 1, 4-8 and 10-18 are in proper condition for allowance and an action to such effect is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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